

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes ☐  
no ☐

Property Name: Greenhill Farm Inventory Number: CE-106  
Address: 315 West Cecil Avenue (MD 7) Old West Philadelphia Road Historic district: ☐ yes ☒ no  
City: North East Zip Code: 21901 County: Cecil  
USGS Quadrangle(s): North East  
Property Owner: Mary Jane Barrett and Virginia J.B. Patchell Tax Account ID Number: 012805  
Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 0915 Tax Map Number: 0031  
Project: Greenhill Farm/Cecil County Library Agency: \_\_\_\_\_  
Agency Prepared By: EHT Traceries, Inc.  
Preparer's Name: Laura Trieschmann Date Prepared: 4/23/2012  
Documentation is presented in: MIHP form  
Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: ☐ Eligibility recommended ☒ Eligibility not recommended  
Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G  
*Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:*  
Name of the District/Property: \_\_\_\_\_  
Inventory Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Eligible: ☐ yes Listed: ☐ yes  
Site visit by MHT Staff ☐ yes ☒ no Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

Greenhill Farm is located at 315 West Cecil Avenue in North East, Maryland. The Cecil County property has been historically associated with members of the prominent Russell-Thomas family from 1773 to 1900. The original house, only remnants of which remain, is believed to have been constructed by William Baxter or his father, James Baxter, prior to 1773, when the property was part of the larger Coxes Purchase. The two-story structure, set on a stone foundation, had a side-passage, double-pile plan with an end chimney. The elaborately finished interior included a Chinese Chippendale stair with fluted posts, gooseneck-curved handrail, ornate stringer, and quarter-turn plan. Coxes Purchase was united with two adjacent tracts under the tenures of Thomas Russell (II and III) to form the 428-acre plantation known as Russell's Union. Sometime after the Civil War, the main dwelling was substantially enlarged, presenting a central-passage, double-pile plan. Now rising three stories, the stucco-clad structure was capped by an imposing mansard roof. The renovations are believed to have been the result of a fire that destroyed much of the original eighteenth-century structure, thus allowing Reverend Thomas Snowden Thomas to present a more fashionable Victorian-era dwelling that comfortably housed his six daughters and two sons. The stone foundation, Chippendale stair, and possibly the crown molding in the center hall appear to be the only remnants of the pre-1773 house. The agricultural property, a use it continues to maintain despite a dramatic reduction from 428 to just fourteen acres, includes a ca. 1830 smokehouse, ca. 1870 tenant house, and various other outbuildings. The brick smokehouse, together with the now-demolished brick slave quarters, provided a context

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW**

Eligibility recommended ☒ Eligibility not recommended ☐

Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

**MHT Comments:**

Jonathan Sager  
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Patricia Elcunty  
Reviewer, National Register Program

6/6/12  
Date

6/4/12  
Date

2012 02 765

to the property's early-nineteenth-century heritage as a plantation supported by enslaved workers; the smokehouse has been substantially altered to provide storage space. Although the elegant Late Georgian-style stair and possibly the crown molding remains, the main house more accurately reflects the Second Empire style of the Victorian era. However, substantial alterations including the removal of the ornate two-story wrap-around porch and interior ornamentation such as the mantels, and the addition of reused wood as paneling, have compromised the integrity of design, materials, feeling, and workmanship. Thus, Greenhill Farm no longer presents sufficient integrity to support its historic context as a late-eighteenth- and early-nineteenth-century plantation and its later status as a Victorian-era farm.

#### Integrity

Greenhill Farm presents a low level of integrity due to significant changes to the Late Georgian building erected prior to 1773 and substantial changes to the Second Empire-style design of the Victorian era. Moreover, the ca. 1830 slave quarter, which recounted the property's context as a plantation worked by enslaved African Americans prior to the Civil War, is no longer extant; the stone foundation of the structure remains to support a gazebo. The ca. 1830 smokehouse is intact, although the north wall has been partially removed and the roof framing has been reconstructed. The ca. 1870 tenant house is presently in a severe state of deterioration, with few intact windows and holes in the roof and interior floors.

Greenhill Farm, as both a pre-1773 plantation and Victorian-era farm, does not retain sufficient integrity of location or setting. The plantation house was constructed in this location overlooking North East Creek at the mouth of North East River on agricultural farmland. It was presumably purchased by Thomas Russell (II) because of its proximity to the furnaces under the auspices of Thomas Russell. These furnaces are no longer intact or functional. Coxes Purchase, where the house was set, consisted of 150 acres; by 1802, the united Russell's Union included 428 acres with the main house as the centerpiece. However, Greenhill Farm, as it has been known since 1935, currently contains just fourteen acres, with the Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington Railroad running to the immediate north of the tenant house. The railroad tracks sever the house tract with tenant house and several agricultural outbuildings from the farming/agricultural tract that has since been sold and developed. Late-twentieth and early-twenty-first century development is occurring to the south of the property, across West Cecil Avenue. The house tract has become isolated on the north side of West Cecil Avenue with North East Creek as the east boundary and the railroad tracks on the north and west sides.

The design, workmanship, and materials of the pre-1773 two-story house have been greatly affected by the Victorian-era alterations, which enlarged the side-passage, double-pile structure to a central-passage, double-pile house. The only remnants of the pre-1773 house, which may have suffered from fire damage in the second half of the nineteenth century, are the stone foundation, Chinese Chippendale stair, and possibly the crown molding in the center hall. Reflecting the Second Empire style, the main house is capped by an imposing third story within a mansard roof, which is pierced by large dormer windows. Much of the detailing reflects the Victorian-era building campaign, although notable twentieth-century alterations have occurred. These later changes include the application of wood paneling (reused from a demolished barn), removal of the interior wall between the parlors in the pre-1773 portion of the building, removal of all but one fireplace and all mantels, the two-story kitchen addition, and the construction (then removal) of a side addition. Important to the design of the exterior, the Victorian-era porch that stood two stories and wrapped around the façade and side elevation was removed. It was reconstructed in the late twentieth century as a one-story wrap-around porch with an unfinished second-story deck. Further, the ca. 1830 smokehouse has been altered by the removal of the north wall, insertion of a sliding vehicular door and concrete foundation pad, and reconstruction of the roof framing. The tenant house is currently vacant and in a severe state of deterioration; the interior of the building was not safe for survey. The full-width porch is only partially intact, the roof and interior floors have holes, few windows are extant, and the rear additions are gone.

Integrity of feeling and association are no longer sufficiently intact at Greenhill Farm. The property does not maintain an

#### MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended \_\_\_\_\_

Eligibility not recommended \_\_\_\_\_

Criteria: \_\_\_ A \_\_\_ B \_\_\_ C \_\_\_ D Considerations: \_\_\_ A \_\_\_ B \_\_\_ C \_\_\_ D \_\_\_ E \_\_\_ F \_\_\_ G

MHT Comments:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Reviewer, National Register Program

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

association with Thomas Russell (II or III) or descendent, Reverend Thomas Snowden Thomas and his family. Initially known as Coxes Purchase and repatented as Russell's Union, a name it maintained for over 130 years, the property was renamed Greenhill Farm by 1935. Since 1900, by which time the Russell-Thomas family no longer maintained ownership, the property has been owned by four different families and two financial institutions. The substantial loss of acreage during the twentieth century, demolition and deterioration of outbuildings, neighboring twentieth/twenty-first-century development, and addition of the railroad tracks have affected the property's historic context as a late-eighteenth- and early-nineteenth-century plantation and its later status as a Victorian-era farm. The former is particularly true because of the loss of the slave quarter located to the immediate east of the main dwelling. The main dwelling retains only minimal remnants to reflect its Late Georgian design due to alterations/additions in the second half of the nineteenth century. Additionally, alterations to the Second Empire-style house in the twentieth century have compromised the Victorian-era design.

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW**

Eligibility recommended \_\_\_\_\_

Eligibility not recommended \_\_\_\_\_

Criteria:    \_\_\_ A    \_\_\_ B    \_\_\_ C    \_\_\_ D    Considerations:    \_\_\_ A    \_\_\_ B    \_\_\_ C    \_\_\_ D    \_\_\_ E    \_\_\_ F    \_\_\_ G

MHT Comments:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services\_\_\_\_\_  
Date\_\_\_\_\_  
Reviewer, National Register Program\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of

### Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-106

#### 1. Name of Property

(indicate preferred name)

historic Greenhill Farm

other

#### 2. Location

street and number 315 West Cecil Avenue

not for publication

city, town North East

vicinity

county Cecil

#### 3. Owner of Property

(give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Mary Jane Barrett and Virginia J.B. Patchell

street and number PO Box 1

telephone

city, town North East

state MD

zip code 21901-0001

#### 4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Cecil County Courthouse

liber WLB 1805folio 199

city, town Elkton

tax map 31

tax parcel 915

tax ID number 012805/099765

#### 5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☐ Contributing Resource in National Register District
- ☐ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
- ☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- ☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- ☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER
- ☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
- ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

#### 6. Classification

##### Category

- ☐ district
- ☒ building(s)
- ☐ structure
- ☐ site
- ☐ object

##### Ownership

- ☐ public
- ☒ private
- ☐ both

##### Current Function

- ☐ agriculture
- ☐ commerce/trade
- ☐ defense
- ☒ domestic
- ☐ education
- ☐ funerary
- ☐ government
- ☐ health care
- ☐ industry
- ☐ landscape
- ☐ recreation/culture
- ☐ religion
- ☐ social
- ☐ transportation
- ☐ work in progress
- ☐ unknown
- ☐ vacant/not in use
- ☐ other: \_\_\_\_\_

##### Resource Count

Contributing	Noncontributing
	5 buildings
	sites
	3 structures
	objects
0	8 Total

Number of Contributing Resources  
previously listed in the Inventory

0

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## 7. Description

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Inventory No. CE-106

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### Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered

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Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Greenhill Farm consists of fourteen acres located on the north side of West Cecil Avenue (MD 7), which becomes Philadelphia Road (West Old Philadelphia Road) as it continues to the west. The North East River is set to the south, with North East Creek running along the east/southeast side of the property. The tracks of the former Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington Railroad, now utilized by Conrail and Marc trains, form the boundary along north/northwest edge of the tract. Greenhill Farm includes a pre-1773 dwelling, ca. 1870 tenant house, ca. 1830 smokehouse, gazebo set on the stone foundation of the ca. 1830 slave quarter, garage, and two agricultural buildings.

### Main Dwelling

As it appears today, the main dwelling at Greenhill Farm reflects an extensive renovation occurring in the third quarter of the nineteenth century. The house was altered to reflect the Second Empire style of the Victorian era. The addition of the mansard roof on the pre-1773 structure provided additional bedrooms for the large family of Reverend Thomas Snowden Thomas, who inherited the property after 1853. The three-story structure is set on a coursed stone and brick foundation that provides a full basement. It is constructed of brick, now covered in white stucco. The building is five bays wide and two bays deep with a two-story kitchen addition and one-story rear addition. The mansard roof has a wide entablature composed of a reeded astragal, splayed face frieze, square-edged corona, and ogee-molded cornice. The frieze is pierced with simplified rosettes, fleur-de-lis, and crosses. The concave mansard roof, now covered in asphalt shingles, is capped by an ogee-molded coping. Segmentally arched dormers holding double-hung wood windows pierce all four side of the roof. The dormers are symmetrically placed, with paired 1/1 windows in the central bays of the façade and rear elevation; the single windows have 2/2 sash. Elegantly paneled and corbeled chimneys rise from the side elevations; two are located on the east elevation and one on the west elevation.

The late-nineteenth-century alterations included the addition of a two-story porch that wrapped around the façade and west side elevation of the main block. The porch, replete with chamfered posts, segmental spindlework, and Chinese balustrade on the second story, was removed in the late twentieth century. The current porch rises one story on a poured concrete foundation with squared posts and a shallow hipped roof of standing seam metal. It is reached by poured concrete stairs framed by square posts and balusters. The underside of the porch roof is clad in synthetic siding. A second-story deck, which is not completed, is located directly over the central entry. The shed roof supported by a single temporary post shelters the single-leaf entry to the deck.

The main entry, located in the central bay of the façade, is a replacement double-leaf door that has raised ogee-molding indicative of the Victorian era. The opening is wider than the standard-sized storm door, thus requiring a vinyl-sash sidelight to be added to one side. The opening has a stained glass transom (added by the current owner's brother). The entry has a paneled soffit and reveals. The window and entry

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-106

Greenhill Farm  
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 2

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openings are framed by wood surrounds composed of torus and ogee molding with an interior bead. The windows have wood sills and chamfered (machine-cut) muntin of about 1.68 inches, which is typical of muntins from the 1860s-1870s. The windows of the two-story addition have 6/6 sash.

[NOTE: an addition once extended nearly the full width of the east elevation. Added in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, the addition has since been removed and physical evidence of its massing obscured by the structure's stucco finish. A concrete foundation pad marks the location.]

The interior of the house is composed of a central-passage, double-pile plan. Physical evidence in the foundation of the structure suggests the pre-1773 house had a side-passage, double-pile plan. The supporting beams and posts on the west side of the structure are large hand hewn joists that are joined by mortis and tenon; no pegs were noted. The joists were joined within brick sills set above the stone foundation. The structural system on the east side of the house has cut joists with circular saw marks. A wood sill was set above the stone foundation to anchor the joists. Further, a semicircular arch in the northeast corner of the original portion of the basement indicates the location of a chimney, presumably with corner fireplaces on the upper stories. The arch, angled within the corner, is composed of two header bricks alternating with a soldier brick. The spandrel is stretcher bricks, anchored into the stone foundation, which also fills the opening. All evidence of fireplaces and chimney breasts have been removed throughout the house, save one fireplace that remains in the dining room. [NOTE: cast-iron firebacks have been found on the property. The rectangular-shaped fireback is inscribed M E M with a rosette and the date 1769. The semicircular-arched fireback, reminiscent of a grave marker, has scrolls framing the date 1772.] Evidence of an entry opening on the southern end of the west wall was noted. A similar-sized opening is located on the center of the south wall; it is covered with a vertical-board door.

The center hall is finished with a wide crown molding composed of a stepped ogee profile supported by splay-faced modillions set upon a rounded astragal. The heaviness of the crown molding, which is very similar to that found at Bohemia (also known as Milligan Hall, ca. 1745 [CD-32]), suggests it dates from the Late Georgian period. Paneled wainscoting, composed of wood reused from a barn razed in the late twentieth century, has been added to the walls above the ogee-molded baseboard. Located in the northeast corner of the hall is the Late Georgian-style quarter-turn stair (the stair is also similar to that found at Bohemia). The original portion of this stair, reflecting the Chinese Chippendale style popular in the late eighteenth century, rises from the first floor to the third floor, where it is replaced at the opening by a Victorian-era balustrade with thin balusters and a squat-oval rail (typical for the 1870s to 1930s). The Chinese-inspired stair has fluted square newels at each landing. The newels are set on plain plinths with an unadorned cap marked by an astragal molding. The Chippendale balustrade supports the heavily molded rail, which has gooseneck curves. The open stringer is ornately finished with a linenfold-inspired detail along the face and lozenge molding at the base. The stringer is closed by a Chippendale panel that compliments the balustrade. The wall stringer of the steeply rising stair has an ogee-molded cap. The

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-106

Greenhill Farm  
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 3

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wall stringer along the third floor opening is notably wider, with fluting and reeding at the top and a cavetto molding at the base; this is typical of the Victorian era.

The two rooms on the first floor of the original pre-1773 structure were joined by the removal of the interior wall. Evidence of this is hidden by the molded beam that spans the ceiling at the center. This large room now serves as a living room. The floors throughout the first floor are 3 inches wide, many edged by a 6-inch baseboard topped by a reverse ogee molding typical of the Victorian era. The entry and window openings have paneled reveals and stepped surrounds with fillet and astragal molding. Window seats finish the openings in the main block of the house. The walls of the west parlor (original portion of the house) are paneled with ogee-molded chair rail and crown molding with a denticulated cornice and roundels. Because there is no ghosting from the removal of the chimney breasts/fireplaces, it is believed the crown molding dates from the Victorian-era alterations rather than from the Late Georgian period. The walls of the study, located in the southeast corner of the house, are covered with wood paneling reused from a barn that was razed in the late twentieth century. At the same time, the joists of the ceiling were exposed. Sliding doors divide the study from the larger dining room located in the northeast corner of the main block. This space has a closet under the main stair, pantry leading to the kitchen addition, and storage closet. Access to the full bath added when the dining room was used as a bedroom during the late twentieth century is located in the northwest corner of the room. Access to the storage closet in the northeast corner of the room is through a paneled wood door, which is topped by a single-light transom. The location and transom suggest this was once an exterior entry. A plate rail encircles the room. Although the mantel is no longer extant, a shallow chimney breast projects from the east wall. The kitchen addition, which provides access to the basement and has an enclosed winder stair to the second floor, has paneled walls and exposed joists. A brick mantel with a working fireplace marks the east wall.

The second floor is divided by a wide center hall with quarter-turn stair and four bedrooms. The two-story addition provides a full bath, substantial closet space, and a large living area. The floor is carpeted with 6-inch baseboards topped by an ogee cap; 3- to 4-inch wood flooring was present in the northeast room. Wainscoting has been added to the walls of the center hall, with a stucco-like finish on the field above. The ceiling appears to have been covered in particle board that also has a stucco-like finish. The same material was present in the two-story kitchen addition, where water damage exposed the twentieth-century structural materials. The entry and window openings have a stepped surround with reeding and sunken panels. A square-edged chair rail has been applied to the plaster walls of the bedrooms. The window openings either have a paneled spandrel set within the surround terminating at the floor, or provide a window seat. Ceiling joists have been exposed in a number of the rooms. The 4- and 6-paneled doors have ceramic knobs typical of the late nineteenth century.

The added third floor provides five rooms set around a small stair landing lined on one side with closets. A ladder stair to the attic is located in the northernmost of the closets. The rooms are minimally finished, each with a mantel shelf; there are no fireplace openings visible. The floors are composed of 4- to 8-

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-106

Greenhill Farm  
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 4

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boards, with a 6-inch baseboard topped by a cavetto-molded cap. The third-floor walls are covered with wallpapers fashionable in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries; the machine-cut lath is covered by plaster and visible throughout due to water damage. The dormer windows have square-edged unmolded surrounds and sills, but are finished with a reeded and sunk-panel apron. The entry surrounds have square-edged back backing with ogee molding and stepped casing. Each frames a 4-paneled door. A Fraim lockbox, which was patented in 1918 by the Lancaster, PA, company, secures one the doors.

### Outbuildings

**Smokehouse:** The one-story smokehouse is located to the east/southeast of the main dwelling. Partially set into the sloping landscape, the square is constructed of brick laid in five-course American bond with glazed headers randomly placed; the building has been badly repointed and some of the bricks are spalling. Portions of a stone foundation are visible on the south elevation, framing the single-leaf entry opening. Dating from the first half of the nineteenth century (ca. 1830), the building has a steeply pitched side-gabled roof that is now covered in asphalt shingles. The eaves are finished with a simple raking board in the gable ends and boxed on the north and south elevations. The north elevation has been drastically altered by the removal of much of the brick wall; twentieth-century brick has been added at the northeast corner to provide additional support. The large opening holds a sliding vertical-board vehicular door with cross bracing. A concrete pad foundation has been poured within the building. The interior structural system has for the most part been reconstructed with machine-cut beams and rafters. Some charring remains on the stuccoed finished in the upper gable ends. A small opening holding a vinyl-sash window with false muntins has been cut into the east elevation. It is currently used as storage space.

**Gazebo/slave quarter foundation:** The wood-frame gazebo was constructed in the late twentieth century to the east of the main house. It has a square open plan with access from the center of the east side. The structure is covered by a hipped roof of shingles with a squared frieze board. Set on wood posts, the gazebo has square balusters and posts with scrolled brackets and spindlework. The non-historic structure occupies the western half of the slave quarter foundation. This stone foundation, now infilled with poured concrete, has a long rectangular form, sitting east to west. Historic photographs document the structure was brick, covered by a side-gabled roof. Like the smokehouse, the slave quarters dated from the first half of the nineteenth century (ca. 1830).

**Tenant House:** The two-story tenant house, which appears to date from the late nineteenth century (ca. 1870), presents a basic I-house plan. It is located to the north/northwest of the main house, set closer to the railroad tracks. The asymmetrically fenestrated façade is four bays wide, with two single-leaf entry openings in the center bays. Clad in weatherboard siding, the wood-frame structure has a stone foundation. The exposed framing shows machine-cut nails and circular saw marks. No evidence of paint remains on the cladding. It is covered by a side-gabled roof of wood shingles; the roof is badly

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-106

Greenhill Farm  
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 5

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deteriorated. The overhanging eaves lack molding and raking boards. The window openings hold 6/6 sash, most of which are missing and/or broken. They are framed by square-edged surrounds and wood sills. Interior-end brick chimneys with plain caps rise from end side elevation. The front porch, at one time expanding the full width of the façade, is now just one bay wide; the other parts of the porch have deteriorated and been removed. The shed roof of standing seam metal is supported by turned posts with delicately scrolled brackets, which are the only applied ornamentation on the Victorian-era dwelling. Ghosting on the north (rear) elevation documents the existence at one time of a one-and-a-half-story addition and a one-story addition; both additions have been removed. The additions had shed roofs and were constructed of wood frame. The interior of the tenant house was too deteriorated to survey.

Garage: An early-twentieth-century garage of wood frame is located to the northeast of the main house. Set around a poured foundation of concrete (which was added), the one-story garage is two bays wide and one bay deep with a side gable roof of asphalt shingles. The structure is clad in vertical board siding with weatherboard siding repairing parts of the upper gable ends. The two vehicular openings, which lack doors, are divided by a large square post. A single window opening pierces the north side elevation, holding a 1/1 sash set in a square-edged surround. It is possible the building was used for agricultural purposes and has been rehabilitated with the removal of portions of the west wall.

Animal Shelter: An early-twentieth-century animal shelter, used primarily for storage now, is located to the immediate north of the garage. The one-story structure is constructed of thick coursed stone on the east and west elevations and vertical-board siding on the north and south elevations. It is covered by a shallow-sloping shed roof with overhanging eaves boxed in metal. Entry openings, enlarged as needed, pierce the north and south elevations. Single-leaf entries, with both cross-brace and vertical-board doors, provide access from the west elevation.

Greenhouse-like agricultural building: Dating from the mid- to late twentieth century, this one-story metal-frame structure is covered on the north and south sides with plastic. The east and west sides are fully open. The structure, set directly into the ground with no foundation below grade, has a lancet-arched form.

## 8. Significance

Inventory No. CE-106

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____

**Specific dates** pre-1773; post-1865 **Architect/Builder** Unknown

**Construction dates** pre-1773; post-1865

Evaluation for:

☒ National Register ☐ Maryland Register ☐ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

Greenhill Farm is located at 315 West Cecil Avenue in North East, Maryland. The Cecil County property has been historically associated with members of the prominent Russell-Thomas family from 1773 to 1900. The original house, only remnants of which remain, is believed to have been constructed by William Baxter or his father, James Baxter, prior to 1773, when the property was part of the larger Coxes Purchase. The two-story structure, set on a stone foundation, had a side-passage, double-pile plan with an end chimney. The elaborately finished interior included a Chinese Chippendale stair with fluted posts, gooseneck-curved handrail, ornate stringer, and quarter-turn plan. Coxes Purchase was united with two adjacent tracts under the tenures of Thomas Russell (II and III) to form the 428-acre plantation known as Russell's Union. Sometime after the Civil War, the main dwelling was substantially enlarged, presenting a central-passage, double-pile plan. Now rising three stories, the stucco-clad structure was capped by an imposing mansard roof. The renovations are believed to have been the result of a fire that destroyed much of the original eighteenth-century structure, thus allowing Reverend Thomas Snowden Thomas to present a more fashionable Victorian-era dwelling that comfortably housed his six daughters and two sons. The stone foundation, Chippendale stair, and possibly the crown molding in the center hall appear to be the only remnants of the pre-1773 house. The agricultural property, a use it continues to maintain despite a dramatic reduction from 428 to just fourteen acres, includes a ca. 1830 smokehouse, ca. 1870 tenant house, and various other outbuildings. The brick smokehouse, together with the now-demolished brick slave quarters, provided a context to the property's early-nineteenth-century heritage as a plantation supported by enslaved workers; the smokehouse has been substantially altered to provide storage space. Although the elegant Late Georgian-style stair and possibly the crown molding remains, the main house more accurately reflects the Second Empire style of the Victorian era. However, substantial alterations including the removal of the ornate two-story wrap-around porch and interior ornamentation such as the mantels, and the addition of reused wood as paneling, have compromised the integrity of design, materials, feeling, and workmanship. Thus, Greenhill Farm no longer presents sufficient integrity to support its historic context as a late-eighteenth- and early-nineteenth-century plantation and its later status as a Victorian-era farm.

A DOE was prepared for this property addressing the integrity.

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1060

Greenhill Farm  
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 2

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### Historic Context

The property on which the fourteen-acre tract today known as Greenhill Farm is located was historically part of a much larger tract granted to Francis Maybury by Benjamin Tasker, who was acting as the Lord Proprietary on behalf of Thomas Bladen. This lease assignment, dated 1746, "did demise, grant, and to farm lett unto a certain Francis Maybury all that tract or parcel of Land being a part of his Lordships Manor of North East known by the name of Coxes Purchase containing one hundred and fifty acres...." Upon the death of Maybury, the property was to pass to Rosannah and James Maybury. By 1753, James Baxter had obtained the lease assignment to the property, and he left it to his son in a will dated August 6, 1761. In addition to the 150-acre Coxes Purchase, William Baxter inherited from his father an adjoining 120-acre tract known as Lauderdale On April 8, 1773, Baxter agreed to sell the two separate tracts to Thomas Russell for £2,000. The agreement included "all the Meadows, Houses, Orchards, and Appurtenances whatsoever thereunto" of Coxes Purchase and the "singular" appurtenances of Lauderdale. The sale became final three months later, following the July 1773 death of William Baxter. Based on physical evidence, specifically the plan and masonry of the stone foundation and Chinese Chippendale stair and crown molding in the center hall, a single-family dwelling is believed to have existed on the property by this time. Probably dating from the third quarter of the eighteenth century (pre-1773), the dwelling was supported by plantation resources such as a smokehouse, barns, and slave quarters. Tax Assessment Records from the eighteenth century are predominately missing, thus not enabling an accurate assessment of when the property was first improved. [Note: firebacks inscribed with the dates 1769 and 1772 have been found on the property within close proximity to the main dwelling].

Born in Birmingham, England, in 1741, Thomas Russell (II) was an important colonial and revolutionary-era figure, and was a shareholder of the North East Forge (iron manufacturing, built in 1720-1730). Russell was an ironmonger and manager of the nearby Principio Furnace. He lived on and maintained the plantation tract known as Coxes Purchase; this was one of a number of patents totaling several thousands of acres owned by Russell and his wife, Anne Thomas Russell, in Cecil, Baltimore, and neighboring counties. In July 1785, Russell requested the survey and patent of three tracts to be thereafter known as Russell's Union. The amalgamated land consisted of 428 acres on the "north side of the North East River on the main branch..." known separately as Coxes Purchase, Lauderdale, and Bakers Defiance. The patent, amended in 1790, was granted in 1802 to Thomas Russell (III), sixteen years after Russell's death. Thomas Russell (II) was buried in the St. Mary Anne's Church Cemetery in North East in 1786.

Russell's will, dated June 1, 1783, provided that the "dwelling house and plantation whereon I now live being a tract of land called Coxes Purchase also another tract of land called Lauderdale also part of a tract of land called Bakers Defiance..." were to be devised to Ann Russell, who was born in 1751. The bequest for Coxes Purchase specifically noted "all my slave houses, household goods, plates, horses,

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-106

Greenhill Farm  
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 3

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cows, plantation [unreadable], carriages, and goods and chattel whatsoever that shall be on my said farm at the time of my death....” Except for the “dwelling plantation,” Thomas Russell (III) was to receive two-thirds title to the land upon turning twenty-one or if his mother remarried, which she did in 1797, and full ownership of all the property upon her death. The land had yet to be patented jointly as Russell’s Union. The younger Russell was born in 1779 and died in 1806; he is interred in the St. Mary Anne’s Church Cemetery. Ownership of Russell’s Union passed to Mary Russell, the eldest daughter of Thomas (II) and Ann Russell. [Note: no tax assessments from this period recorded the number or types of resources on the property; the 1798 Federal Direct Tax does not exist for Cecil County].

According to the United States censuses for 1820 and 1840, Mary Russell was the head of the household. The 1820 census records that two white females—presumably Mary and her sister Ann—lived on the property, along with seven slaves and five other workers. The 1840 census included six whites, both male and female, along with eleven slaves. Mary Russell (listed as Maria) is noted as head of the household in the 1850 census, living with her sister Ann as well as Thomas Russell and Thomas Snowden Thomas. Thomas Russell, born in 1824, was listed as a farmer. Thomas Snowden Thomas noted as a Methodist Episcopal minister. The household also included Penelope and Isaiah Morris, four members of the Broomfield family, and three free African Americans. Mary Russell’s real estate was assessed at \$20,000.

Mary Russell’s will was probated in March 1853, devising Russell’s Union to Ann Russell for her lifetime and then to Thomas Snowden Thomas, her grand-nephew. Thomas was born in 1828 to Thomas Snowden Thomas (Sr.) and Ann Sewall; he was the grandson of Frances Russell, the youngest daughter of Thomas and Ann Russell. In 1854, he married Anna M. Miller of Pennsylvania, and the couple had six daughters and two sons. Born and raised at Russell’s Union, Thomas continued to reside there with his family following a brief tenure in Pennsylvania where several of his children were born. His grand-aunt, Ann Russell, seems to have lived elsewhere in Cecil County, residing with relatives of Thomas’s mother. Russell does not appear in the 1870 census records, which suggests she had died and Russell’s Union was transferred to Thomas Snowden Thomas.

The 1858 Tax Assessment Book noted the heirs of Thomas S. Thomas (Sr.) were charged for 350 acres of “land near North East” valued at \$5,250. This most likely was Russell’s Union, as all of the holdings bequeathed by Thomas, Sr. were itemized. The 1860 census documented the large Thomas family, along with four freed African Americans, lived at Russell’s Union. Thomas’s personal property was valued at \$5,000 and his real property holdings assessed at \$8,000. The real property assessment would have included all of the improvements at Russell’s Union, which included the main dwelling, tenant house, slave quarter, barns, and smokehouse, at the very least. Comparably, Russell’s Union was assessed higher than most of the surrounding farms, which were valued from between \$1,000 and \$5,000. The 1861 assessment noted the property, consisting of 313½ acres, but no value was placed on the land and

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-1060

Greenhill Farm  
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 4

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its improvements. [Note: Thomas was not located in the tax assessment records for 1869 and 1870; assessment books after 1870 were not located].

With the onset of the Civil War, Reverend Thomas served as a chaplain, joining in November 1862 and mustering out in July 1865. His family seems to have relocated to Pennsylvania during the hostilities.

During the ownership of Thomas Snowden Thomas, the primary dwelling at Russell's Union was extensively renovated, presenting strong elements of the Victorian-era like a mansard roof, segmentally arched dormers, heavily molded entry door, and double-story wrap-around porch. Evidence suggests the interior of the building was also substantially renovated to reflect the ornamentation of the Victorian era; it has since been altered with early- to mid-twentieth-century elements. A history recounted by L.C. Barrett in 1959 stated the third floor, which was created by the addition of the mansard roof, provided the five bedrooms for the daughters of Thomas. This same history documented the property also included a brick office for the owner and overseer, slave quarters, smokehouse, and tenant house. [Note: Sanborn maps do not document this part of North East]. The 1880 census documents the property was home to Thomas and his wife, seven of their children, live-in seamstress, a gardener and his wife (who worked in the house), and the 81-year-old Ann Sewall Thomas. Oral history contends the alterations were the result of a fire, but no documentation has been located to support this. [Note: previous surveys have noted physical evidence at the cornice line in the third story, but this was not seen by Traceries.]

Having endured some financial hardship during the devastating years of the Civil War and subsequently renovating his home (presumably following a fire), Thomas Snowden Thomas sold acres of his property probably in order to support his large family. An \$8,000 mortgage with the Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia indicated the once 428-acre tract known as Russell's Union included just 186 acres by 1884. Four years after the 1896 death of Thomas, the property was taken by the mortgage company. The final deed, dated September 26, 1900, stated the property included 238 acres.

The remaining portions of Russell's Union, which consisted of three separate tracts, were sold by the mortgage company in 1902 to Charles W. Simperts and George W. Cosden. Born in 1840, Simperts was a grocery store merchant and Cosden, born in 1854, was an agent at the North East railroad station; both men lived on Main Street in 1910. By 1915, Cosden had obtained full right to all three parcels. Cosden's location was not determined by the 1920 census, suggesting he was not residing at Russell's Union.

With the 1925 death of George W. Cosden, the three tracts were sold for \$18,975 to Ida Cosden deSocio, who was the highest bidder at the public auction. Once again the mortgage was defaulted with the Elkton Banking and Trust Company of Maryland obtaining the rights to the property in 1932. The bank retained ownership until 1935, selling to back to George deSocio, who was the sole heir-at-law to Ida Cosden deSocio. The deSocio family seems to have leased the property from the bank during the

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-106

Greenhill Farm  
**Continuation Sheet**

Number 8 Page 5

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intermediate period, occupying the house and maintaining the 140.2 acres they had renamed Greenhill Farm.

In 1951, the property was sold by George and Carolyn P. deSocio, who had moved to the city of Baltimore, to Wilson L. and Edna L. Bills; it contained 79.1 acres. The reduction in acreage was in part due to the conveyance of 5.3 acres to the Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington Railroad, which established a line between the three cities in the late 1890s. The tracks ran directly behind the main dwelling and tenant house at Greenhill Farm, severing the house tract from the larger fields to the northeast.

The Bills owned and occupied Greenhill Farm until 1971, selling it to Frank C. and Mary Jane Barrett. The tract had been reduced by this time to include 14.056 acres. In 2004, Mary Jane Barrett granted interest to Virginia J.B. Patchell, with a life interest. The smaller tract included the main dwelling, tenant house, smokehouse, slave quarters (only foundation extant/replaced by gazebo), garage, and two agricultural buildings (greenhouse-like structure to be disassembled and removed from property).

The main house reportedly was rehabilitated after the mid-twentieth century to provide apartments, but has since been returned to its original use as a single-family dwelling. It was also used as a bed-and-breakfast known as Greenhill Inn. The inn operated from April to October in the mid- to late twentieth century.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. CE-106

Ancestry.com

Barrett, L.C. "Green Hill: A Boy Named Joe." July 1959. Archived at the Cecil County Public Library.

Forman, H. Chandlee. *Early Manor and Plantation Houses of Maryland*. Baltimore, MD: Bodine & Associates, Inc., 1982.

Miller, Alice E. *Cecil County, Maryland: A Study in Local History*. Port Deposit, MD: Port Deposit Heritage, Inc., 1949.

Patent Certificates, Plat Records, and Land Records. Maryland State Archives. Annapolis, MD.

Scharf, John Thomas. *History of Baltimore City and County*. Philadelphia, PA: Louis H. Everts, 1881.

Vertical Files of the Historical Society of Cecil County, Elkton, MD.

Whitely, William G. "The Principio Company: A Historical Sketch of the First Iron Works in Maryland." *The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*. Philadelphia, PA: Publication Fund of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1887.

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 14.056  
Acreage of historical setting 428  
Quadrangle name North East

Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

### Verbal boundary description and justification

Greenhill Farm is located at 315 West Cecil Avenue in North East, Maryland. The main dwelling, portions of which appear to date from before 1773, have been associated with this property since the mid-eighteenth century. Now reduced to just fourteen acres, the property includes the main house, smokehouse, tenant house, foundation of the slave quarters, gazebo, and associated outbuildings related to its agricultural use, historically and currently. The property is defined by West Cecil Avenue (also known as Philadelphia Road) to the south, the North East Creek to the east, and the right-of-way for the former Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington Railroad to the north and west.

## 11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Laura Trieschmann		
organization	EHT Traceries	date	April 23, 2012
street & number	1121 Fifth Street, NW	telephone	202-393-1199
city or town	Washington	state	DC

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust  
Maryland Department of Planning  
100 Community Place  
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023  
410-514-7600

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CE-106

Greenhill Farm  
Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 2

### CHAIN OF TITLE

Date	Grantor	Grantee	Description	Liber/folio
11-23-2004	Mary Jane Barrett	Virginia J.B. Patchell	Deed of Remainder Interest; subject to life estate	WLB 1805/199
6-10-1971	Wilson L. and Edna L. Bills	Frank C. Barrett and Mary Jane Barrett	14.056 acres and improvements. Part of property conveyed by deSocio	WAS 270/153
6-28-1951	George deSocio and Carolyn P.	Wilson L. Bills and Edna L. Bills	79.1 acres minus 5.3 acres deeded to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington RR, and buildings and improvements 2-14-1898 JGW 2/360	RRC 63/83
12-13-1935	Elkton Banking & Trust Co. of Md., surviving trustee under will of George W. Cosden (will records Cecil County 23/521, Equity Case 3935)	George deSocio, sole heir- at-law of Ida Cosden deSocio	"All that tract or farm...known as 'Greenhill Farm'" 140.2acres	WEB 2/241
1-2-1932	Albert D. Mackey, attorney	Elkton Banking & Trust Co. of Md.	Mortgage default by Ida Cosden deSocio and Enrico deSocio. Land sold Oct 1931 to highest bidder (\$13,000)- Elkton Banking & Trust Co. of Md. Part of land conveyed by Elkton Banking to Ida Cosden deSocio in 1925.	SRA 16/71
7-3-1925	Elkton Banking & Trust Co. of Md. and Albert D. Mackey, attorney, executors under will of George W. Cosden	Ida Cosden deSocio	Sold under will to highest bidder, Ida Cosden deSocio for \$18,975 3 parcels: 1 of 52+ acres, 2 contiguous parcels of 52+acres and 186+ acres next to RR), part of tract called "Russell's Union"	HWL 16/165
2-2-1915	Charles W. Simpers	George W. Cosden	Interest in 3 parcels	CK 10/11
6-5-1902	Provident Life and Trust Co.	George W. Cosden Charles W. Simpers	Three parcels	JGW 12/440
9-26-1900	William S. Evans, Attorney	The Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia	238+ acres mortgaged by Thomas S. and Anna M. Thomas in 1884	JGW 8/214

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CD-106

Greenhill Farm  
Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 3

Date	Grantor	Grantee	Description	Liber/folio
<b>1884</b>	Thomas Snowden Thomas and Anna M. Thomas, mortgagors \$8,000	Provident Life and Trust col., Philadelphia William S. Evans, attorney	186 acres, part of whole tract called "Russell's Union" devised unto Thomas Snowden Thomas by will of Mary Russell, admitted to probate by Orphan's Court of Cecil County. Will Record book vol. 10, folio 18.	JAD 7 551 Mortgage
Post March <b>1853</b>	Mary Russell (eldest child of Thomas Russell (II) and Ann Thomas Russell, who was born Nov. 17, 1774 and sister of Thomas Russell born 1779.)	Ann Russell, sister, and upon her death (post 1860) to Thomas Snowden Thomas, grand nephew	Tract called "Russell's Union" devised unto Thomas Snowden Thomas by will of Mary Russell referenced in 1884 mortgage JAD 7 551; probated will March 14, 1853	Will Record C 10, 18, admitted to probate by Orphan's Court of Cecil County.
<b>1806</b>	Thomas Russell (III)	Mary Russell, sister	Actual transfer by deed or will not found.	
<b>12-2-1802</b>	Patent	Thomas Russell (III)	Russell's Union: 428 acres Surveyed July 1, 1785, recorded Dec. 20, 1786, Examined and passed June 15, 1790, amended July 20, 1790 with a new plat.	IC Q, 53
<b>5-20-1786</b>	Thomas Russell (II)	(wife) Ann Thomas Russell and part interest to son Thomas Russell	"my dwelling house and plantation whereon I live, being a tract of land called Coxes Purchase...and after her death to my son Thomas. (If she remarried he would receive a 2/3 interest) The bequest also included Lauderdale and part of Bakers Defiance.	Will - Cecil County Will Book 5/102 Family History Microfilm #0013868, p. 351
<b>7-1-1785</b>	Patent Certificate	Thomas Russell (III)	Russell's Union: 428 acres comprised of Second Part of Coxes Purchase (148 acres), Lauderdale (103 acres), part of tract called Bakers Defiance (30 acres), another part of tract called Bakers Defiance (92 acres), and a vacancy (which in part followed the course of North East River).	IC Q, 53
<b>7-26-1773</b>	Administrators of William Baxter, deceased	Thomas Russell (II)	Transfer of Baxter's rights to two tracts: Coxes Purchase, 150 acres, And Lauderdale, 120 acres during lifetime of listed Marbury family members	13/213

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CD-106

Greenhill Farm  
Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 4

Date	Grantor	Grantee	Description	Liber/folio
4-8-1773	William Baxter	Thomas Russell (II)	Two tracts: Coxes Purchase, 150 acres, "with meadows, houses, orchards and appurtenances" on which Baxter lived. And Lauderdale, 120 acres	13/161 Agreement to sell
8-6-1761	James Baxter (father)	William Baxter (son)	Coxes Purchase, 150 acres, and Lauderdale, 120 acres	Leasehold? Will referenced in Land Record Book 13/213
1-17-1753	Assignment by William Miller (sundry previous assignments and conveyances endorsed on lease are referenced but not specified in Land Record Book 13/213)	James Baxter	Coxes Purchase	Assignment referenced in Land Record Book 13/213
4-17-1746	Benjamin Tasker, agent of the Lord Proprietary	Francis Maybury for his lifetime and lifetime of Rosannah Maybury and James Maybury	"..to farm lett all that tract...known by the name of Coxes Purchase	Lease Assignment referenced in Land Record Book 13/213

# Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CD-106

Greenhill Farm  
Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 5

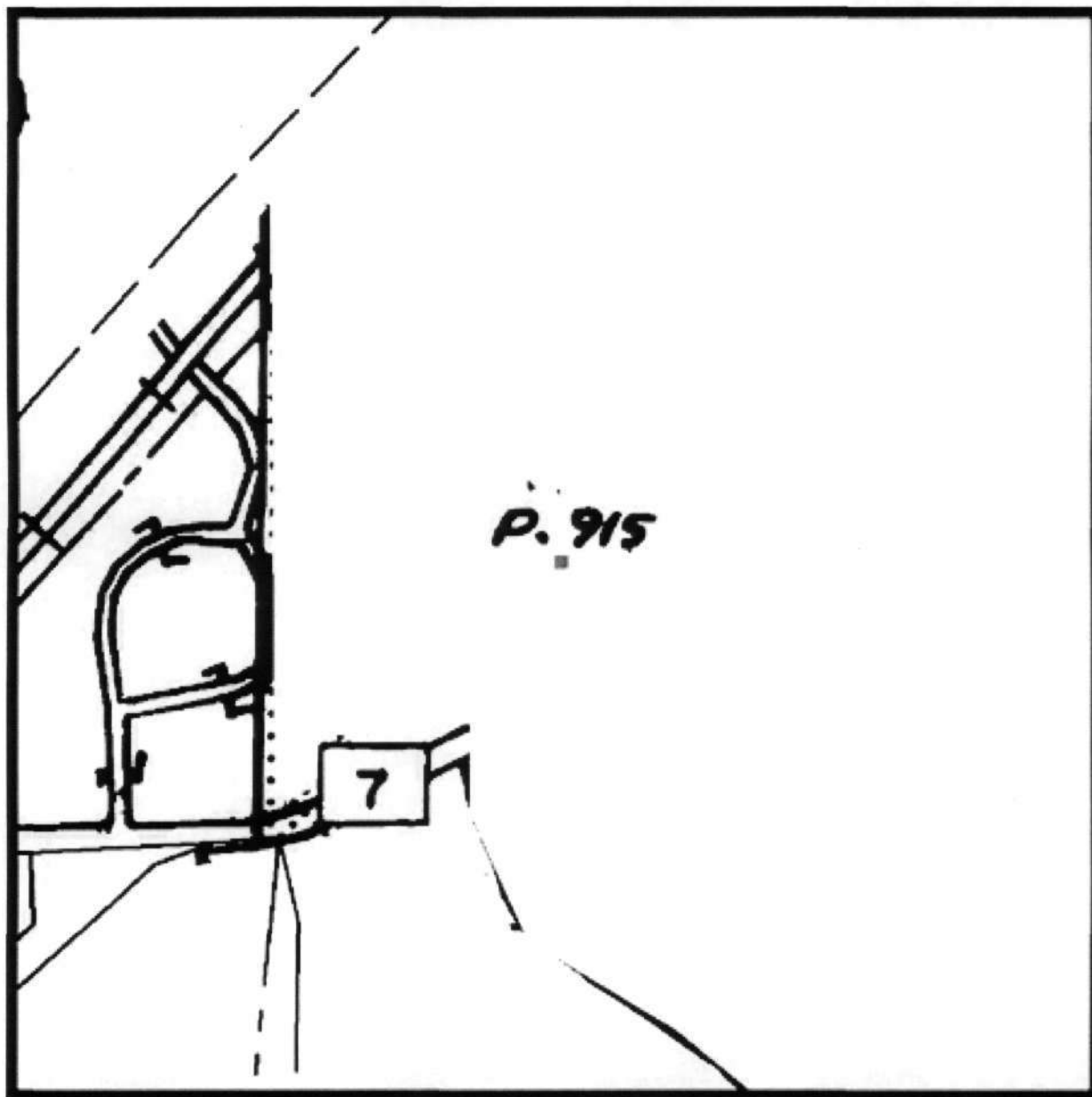
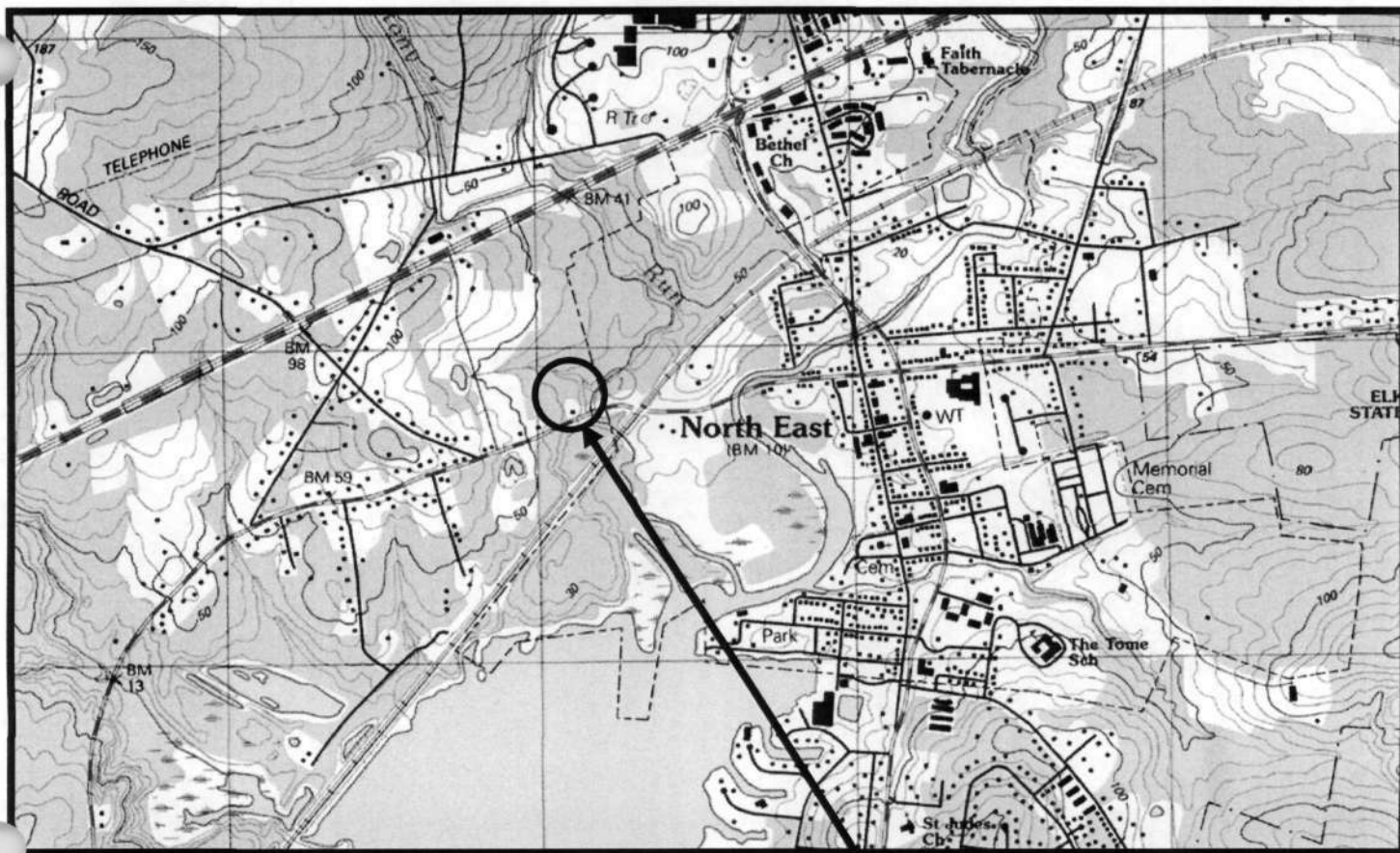


Figure 1: Real Property Tax Assessment, Map 31, Parcel 915, Greenhill Farm.  
(Account numbers 012805 and 099765)



CE-106  
Greenhill Farm  
315 West Cecil Avenue, North East  
Cecil County, Maryland  
North East Quad  
USGS Map 1992  
Prepared by EHT Tracerics, Inc. 2012



### Photograph Log

ID Number: CE-106  
Name of Property: Greenhill Farm  
Address: 315 West Cecil Avenue  
Town/City: North East (Cecil County)  
State: Maryland  
Name of Photographer: EHT Tracerics  
Date of Photographs: March 2012  
Location of Original Negatives: MD SHPO

1.	Outbuildings	Looking east
2.	Tenant House	Looking northeast
3.	Main house and smokehouse	Looking west
4.	Property	Looking northeast
5.	Property	Looking north
6.	Property	Looking north
7.	Not submitted	
8.	Not submitted	
9.	Not submitted	
10.	Not submitted	
11.	Not submitted	
12.	Not submitted	
13.	Not submitted	
14.	Not submitted	
15.	Not submitted	
16.	Not submitted	
17.	Not submitted	
18.	Not submitted	
19.	Not submitted	
20.	Not submitted	
21.	Not submitted	
22.	Not submitted	
23.	Not submitted	
24.	Not submitted	
25.	Not submitted	
26.	Not submitted	
27.	Not submitted	
28.	Not submitted	
29.	Not submitted	
30.	Not submitted	
31.	Not submitted	
32.	Not submitted	
33.	Not submitted	
34.	Not submitted	
35.	Not submitted	
36.	Not submitted	

## Photograph Log

ID Number:	CE-106
Name of Property:	Greenhill Farm
Address:	315 West Cecil Avenue
Town/City:	North East (Cecil County)
State:	Maryland
Name of Photographer:	EHT Traceries
Date of Photographs:	March 2012
Location of Original Negatives:	MD SHPO

1.	Blank	
2.	Blank	
3.	Blank	
4.	Main House, basement	Looking west
5.	Main House, basement	Looking north
6.	Main House, basement	Looking west
7.	Main House, basement	Looking south
8.	Main House, basement	Looking south
9.	Main House, second floor sw room	Looking southwest
10.	Main House, second floor se room	Looking southeast
11.	Main House, second floor nw room	Looking northwest
12.	Main House, second floor ell	Looking southwest
13.	Main House, second floor ne room	Looking northeast
14.	Main House, second floor hall	Looking south
15.	Main House, third floor hall	Looking north
16.	Main House, third floor sw room	Looking southwest
17.	Main House, third floor nw room	Looking northwest
18.	Main House, third floor north room	Looking north
19.	Main House, third floor ne room	Looking northeast
20.	Main House, third floor se room	Looking southeast
21.	Main House, second floor hall	Looking north
22.	Main House, first floor living room	Looking southwest
23.	Main House, first floor kitchen	Looking east
24.	Main House, first floor pantry	Looking east
25.	Main House, first floor dining room/study	Looking south
26.	Main House, first floor dining room	Looking northeast
27.	Main House, first floor dining room/study	Looking southeast
28.	Main House, main entry	Looking southwest
29.	Main House	Looking northeast
30.	Main House, east elevation	Looking west
31.	Smokehouse	Looking northeast
32.	Smokehouse	Looking south
33.	Main House	Looking south
34.	Main House	Looking southeast
35.	Tenant House	Looking north
36.	Tenant House	Looking southwest



CE-106

GREENHILL FARM

315 WEST CECIL AVE, NORTH EAST, CECIL COUNTY

EHT TRACERIES

3/2012

MD SHPO

VIEW LOOKING NORTH FROM CECIL AVENUE

1 OF 18



CE-106

GREENHILL FARM

315 WEST CECIL AVE, NORTH EAST, CECIL COUNTY

EHT TRACERIES

3/2012

MD SHPO

MAIN HOUSE LOOKING NE

2 OF 18



CE-106

GREENHILL FARM

315 WEST CECIL AVE, NORTH EAST, CECIL COUNTY

EHT TRACERIES

3/2012

MD SHPO

MAIN HOUSE, EAST ELEVATION LOOKING NW

30F18



CE-106

GREENHILL FARM

315 WEST CECIL AVE, NORTH EAST, CECIL COUNTY

EHT TRACERIES

3/2012

MD SHPO

MAIN HOUSE, LOOKING SW

4 OF 18



CE-106

GREENHILL FARM

315 WEST CECIL AVE, NORTH EAST, CECIL COUNTY

EHT TRACERIES

3/2012

MD SHPO

MAIN HOUSE, NORTH ELEVATION LOOKING SE

5 OF 18



CE-106

GREENHILL FARM

315 WEST CECIL AVE, NORTH EAST, CECIL COUNTY  
EHT TRACERIES

3/2012

MD SHPO

MAIN HOUSE, MAIN ENTRY FIRST FLOOR LOOKING SW

6 OF 18



CE-106

GREENHILL FARM

315 WEST CECIL AVE, NORTH EAST, CECIL COUNTY  
EHT TRACERIES

3/2012

MD SHPO

MAIN HOUSE, FIRST FLOOR STUDY AND DINING ROOM  
LOOKING SOUTH

7 OF 18



CE-106

GREENHILL FARM

315 WEST CECIL AVE. NORTH EAST, CECIL COUNTY

EHT TRACERIES

3/2012

MD SHPO

MAIN HOUSE, FIRST FLOOR LIVING ROOM, LOOKING SW

8 OF 18



CE-106

GREENHILL FARM

315 WEST CECIL AVE, NORTH EAST, CECIL COUNTY

EHT TRACERIES

3/2012

MD SHPO

MAIN HOUSE, SECOND FLOOR HALL, LOOKING SOUTH

9 OF 18



CE-106

GREENHILL FARM

315 WEST CECIL AVE, NORTH EAST, CECIL COUNTY

EHT TRACERIES

3/2012

MD SHPO

MAIN HOUSE SECOND FLOOR, SW ROOM LOOKING NW

10 OF 18



CE-106

GREENHILL FARM

315 WEST CECIL AVE, NORTH EAST, CECIL COUNTY

EHT TRACERIES

3/2012

MD SHPO

MAIN HOUSE THIRD FLOOR LOOKING NORTH

11 OF 18



CE-106

GREENHILL FARM

315 WEST CECIL AVE, NORTH EAST, CECIL COUNTY

EHT TRACERIES

3/2012

MD SHPO

MAIN HOUSE, BASEMENT CHIMNEY ARCH  
LOOKING WEST

12 OF 18



CE-106

GREENHILL FARM

315 WEST CECIL AVE, NORTH EAST, CECIL COUNTY

EHT TRACERIES

3/2012

MD SHPO

MAIN HOUSE, BASEMENT, LOOKING SOUTH

13 OF 18



CE-106

GREENHILL FARM

315 WEST CECIL AVE, NORTH EAST, CECIL COUNTY

EHT TRACERIES

3/2012

MD SHPO

TENANT HOUSE LOOKING NE

14 OF 18



CE-106

GREENHILL FARM

315 WEST CECIL AVE, NORTH EAST, CECIL COUNTY

EHT TRACERIES

3/2012

MD SHPO

TENANT HOUSE, LOOKING SW

15 OF 18



CE-106

GREENHILL FARM

315 WEST CECIL AVE, NORTH EAST, CECIL COUNTY

EHT TRACERIES

3/2012

MD SHPO

SMOKEHOUSE, LOOKING SOUTH

16 OF 18



CE-106

GREENHILL FARM

315 WEST CECIL AVE, NORTH EAST, CECIL COUNTY

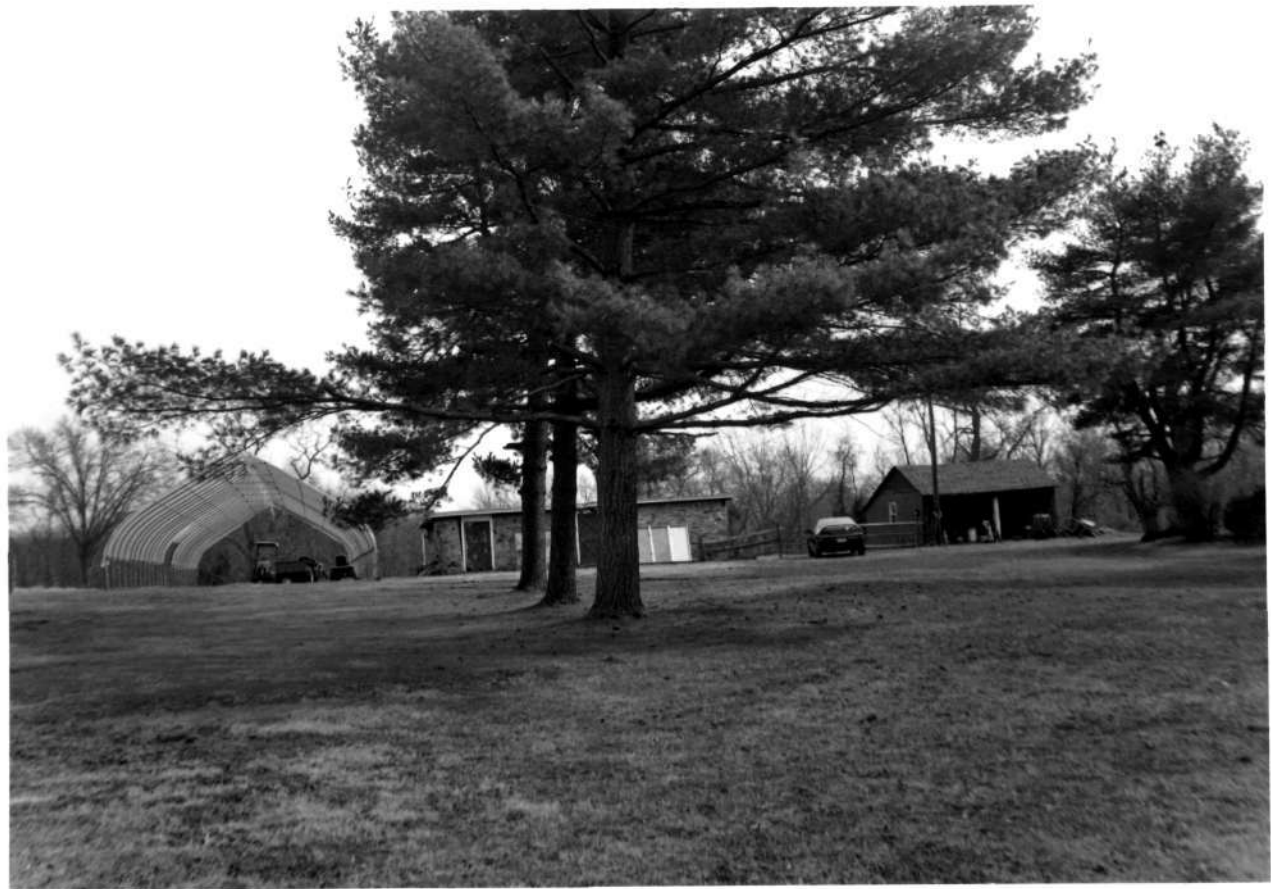
EHT TRACERIES

3/2012

MD SHPO

SLAVE QUARTERS FOUNDATION/GAZEBO, LOOKING NW

17 OF 18



CE-106

GREENHILL FARM

315 WEST CECIL AVE, NORTH EAST, CECIL COUNTY

EHT TRACERIES

3/2012

MD SHPO

OUTBUILDINGS, LOOKING EAST

18 OF 18

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST WORKSHEET

0801065204  
CE 106

NOMINATION FORM  
for the  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES, NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

<b>1. NAME</b>				
COMMON: <del>Green Hill Farm</del> <i>Green Hill Farm</i>				
AND/OR HISTORIC:				
<b>2. LOCATION</b>				
STREET AND NUMBER: <i>North Side of Md Rte 7 about 0.1 mi west of</i>				
CITY OR TOWN: <i>Northeast</i> <i>underpass of P.C. R.R.</i>				
STATE: <i>Md</i>		COUNTY: <i>Carroll</i>		
<b>3. CLASSIFICATION</b>				
<b>CATEGORY</b> (Check One) <input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		<b>OWNERSHIP</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both		<b>STATUS</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
<b>ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC</b> Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No				
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious		
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific		
<b>4. OWNER OF PROPERTY</b>				
OWNER'S NAME: <i>Mr. &amp; Mrs. Frank Barrett</i>				
STREET AND NUMBER: <i>Rte 7</i>				
CITY OR TOWN: <i>Northeast</i>		STATE: <i>Md</i>		
<b>5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION</b>				
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: <i>Clerk of the Circuit Court</i>				
STREET AND NUMBER: <i>Carroll County Courthouse</i>				
CITY OR TOWN: <i>Elkton</i>		STATE: <i>Md</i>		
Title Reference of Current Deed (Book & Pg. #):				
<b>6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS</b>				
TITLE OF SURVEY:				
DATE OF SURVEY: <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local				
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:				
STREET AND NUMBER:				
CITY OR TOWN:		STATE:		

## 7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This brick stucco house is 3 stories high covering the mansard roof, a Victorian addition to an earlier center-hall house of two stories, presumably with a pitched roof.

Facing south on a wooded knoll overlooking the Northeast River and the road that formerly carried the main carriages and coaches from Philadelphia to the South, it still has a chippendale staircase and remnants of fine woodwork.

5 bays by 3, L shaped, with the wing remaining north 2 bays by 2.

Chimneys, now closed off, rise from two fire places in each end wall.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

## B. SIGNIFICANCE

## PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

☐ Columbian☐ 16th Century☐ 18th Century☐ 20th Century☐ 15th Century☐ 17th Century☐ 19th Century

## SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

1738

## AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Aboriginal

☐ Prehistoric☐ Historic☐ Agriculture☐ Architecture☐ Art☐ Commerce☐ Communications☐ Conservation☐ Education☐ Engineering☐ Industry☐ Invention☐ Landscape☐ Architecture☐ Literature☐ Military☐ Music☐ Political☐ Religion/Phi-

losophy

☐ Science☐ Sculpture☐ Social/Human-

itarian

☐ Theater☐ Transportation☐ Urban Planning☐ Other (Specify)

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This fine old manor house was affected by the railroad that runs a few yards to the north of the house, ~~by~~ ~~sett~~ cutting it off from its farmland, and by the settling-in of the harbor in front of the house.

There is a brick slave quarters building 4 bays by 2, 1 story high

and

A brick smokehouse ~~the work to be~~ ~~used as a~~ used earlier as a coal house

History? Restorable?

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

## 9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

## 10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
NE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

Acreage Justification:

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	COUNTY:
STATE:	COUNTY:
STATE:	COUNTY:
STATE:	COUNTY:

## 11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:		JEAN S. EWING	
ORGANIZATION	MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST	DATE	
STREET AND NUMBER:		2525 RIVA ROAD	
CITY OR TOWN:	ANNAPOLIS	STATE	MARYLAND

## 12.


State Liaison Officer Review: (Office Use Only)

Significance of this property is:

National ☐ State ☐ Local ☐

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. STATE <u>Maryland</u> COUNTY <u>Cecil County</u> TOWN <u>Northeast</u> VICINITY STREET NO.  ORIGINAL OWNER ORIGINAL USE <u>Dwelling</u> L. PRESENT OWNER <u>Mr. Mrs. Wilson Bills</u> PRESENT USE <u>dwelling</u> WALL CONSTRUCTION <u>Brick with stucco</u> NO. OF STORIES <u>2 1/2</u>	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY <u>CE-106</u> INVENTORY <u>CE-106</u> 2. NAME <u>"Greenhill"</u> DATE OR PERIOD <u>1760-1780 and 1870's</u> STYLE <u>Victorian (exterior)</u> ARCHITECT BUILDER 3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE
4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION OPEN TO PUBLIC <u>NO</u>  <p>Greenhill appears to be a house dating from the 1870's. It is five bays long and two bays deep, constructed of brick which has been stuccoed and covered with a mansard roof. The central entrance has double doors with arched panels and a porch which has a railing around the roof (on the second floor). Above the second floor door, which opens onto the small porch, mentioned above, is a small canope with Victorian pierced fretwork. The cornice of the whole house has a cove wood cornice with pierced fretwork. The dormers have segmental arch roof.</p> <p>The interior is divided into a central hall which is flanked by two rooms on each side. Originally the house consisted of the hall and the two rooms to the west, which have been made into one large room. It was constructed around 1760 and possesses a very fine Chinese trellis stair rising to the attic. There are paneled window jambs and window seats and a heavy dentil modillion cornice. The building is kept in good condition but is very close to the Penn Central Railroad and it looks out to the Northeast River over an unsightly lumber mill.</p> <p>On the grounds are two small brick buildings, one being a kitchen or office and the other a spring house.</p>	
5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE Endangered <u>NO</u> Interior <u>good</u> Exterior <u>good</u>  <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div data-bbox="251 1744 909 2027">          6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)          8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages)          INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC.  <u>Forman, Early Manor...</u> <sup>1934</sup> p. 235       </div> <div data-bbox="909 1744 1586 2027">         7. PHOTOGRAPH <u>2 b x w</u>  <u>Colo 2239-40</u>          9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER  <u>Michael Bourne</u>  <u>Maryland Historical Trust</u>          DATE OF RECORD <u>Dec 27, 1967</u> </div> </div>	

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION AND PHOTOGRAPHS MAY BE ADDED ON SHEET OF SAME SIZE

 mas  
4/20

CE-106  
Greenhill  
W. Philadelphia Road (MD7)  
North East Quad  
Cecil County





CE 106

Green hill mansion

JE



view into Northeast Creek

CE 106<sub>C</sub>

Green hill

JS8



CE 106

Green hill smoke house

JSZ



Green hill slave quarters

JSE



Greenhill - North East

CE-106

Elizabeth E. Booth



Grantall - North East

CE-106

Elizabeth E. Booth



Greenhill

North East

CE-106

Elizabeth E. Booth



CE-106 Greenhill Farm PJB 2/18/95



CE-106

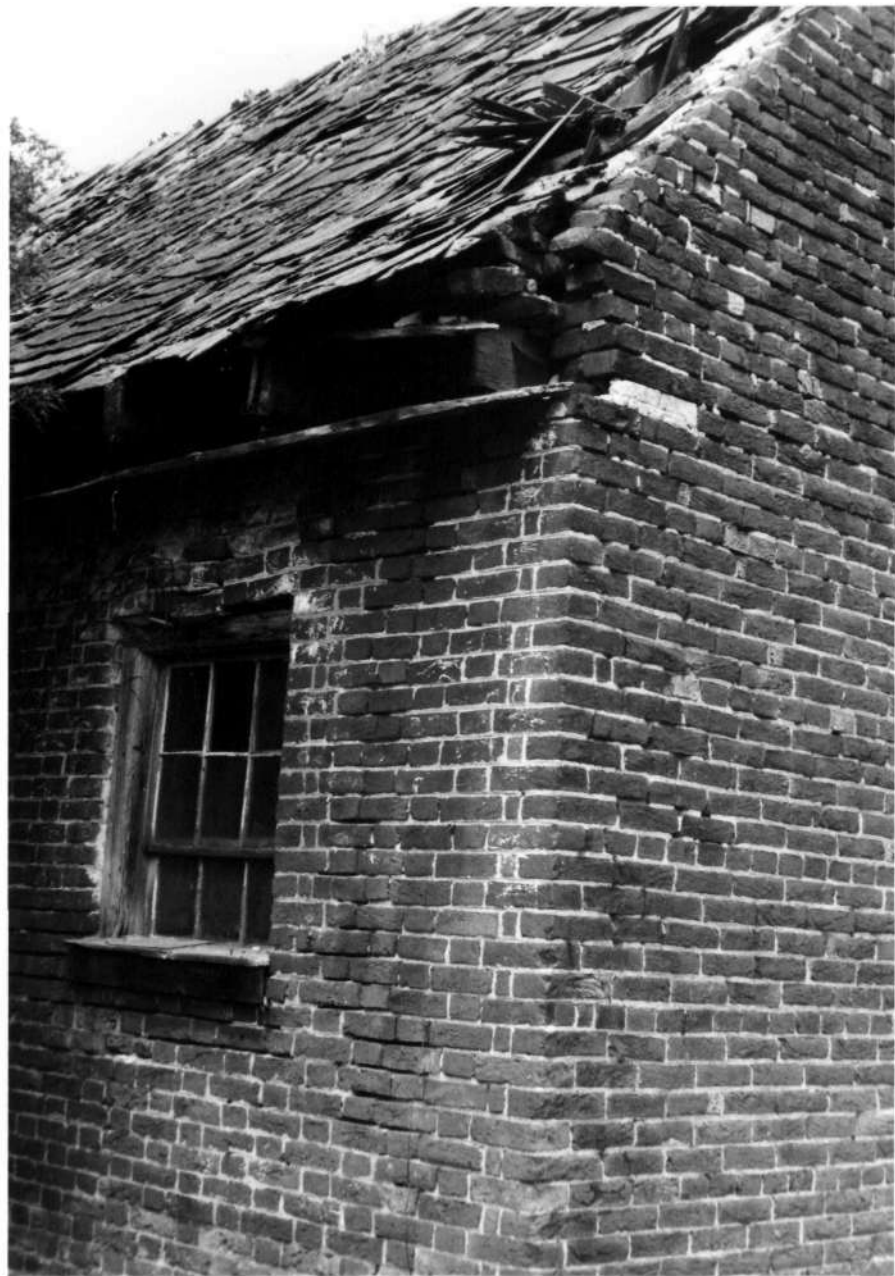
GREEN HILL FARM

NE NORTH EAST

SOUTH ELEVATION

6/80 PIST

NEG. 1 MP. HIST TRUST



CE-106

GREENHILL FARM  
NEAR NORTHEAST  
SOUTHEAST ELEVATION  
6/00 PBT OF KITCHEN

NEG. / MP. HIST. TRUST



Green Hill

CE - 106

West Gable End

Near North East

7/80 PBT

Neg - MD. Hist. Trust